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TERMS

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THURSDAY EVENING, FEB NOMINATIONS FOR SPRINGFIELD OF-

This town is Republican. It is Republican by a large majority. It there is anything in the doctrine that government, in the American sense, is a rule of the majority, then the government of this town ought to be Republican.

That is, it ought to be Republican, unless it can be shown that the Democratic minority can furnish us a better government than the Republican majority can. Has this been shown? The rule of the Democratic minority has been tried. Are the citizens satisfied with it? If they are, why move for a change? But, if they are not, the movement for a change should be actuated by a desire to make the change a

There is no doubt that such a desire i general among the Republican citizens of the town. And it is evident, from the opinions, which the GLOBE REPUBLIC published Tuesday, of twenty-nve of these Republican citizens, interviewed almost at random, that they do not expect the desired improvement through the operation of a primary election. They believe, and their belief is shared by all the members of the party in Springfield who are disinterested in any candidacy or in any wages for electioneering and interested only in a good municipal government, that the primary is liable to be so managed and manipulated as to result in the nomination of candidates who either could not be elected or would not improve the administration of the city affairs if they should be.

As we have said, if the primary election could be conducted as it ought to be, we should prefer it to any other method of nomination. But as it is conducted here, and as it is getting to be conducted every-Actouts instead of expres the will of the party, and becomes a farce and a fraud. The nominee is rarely the choice of a majority. He is, in most cases, the man who has whooped up the boys. The deliberate action of the party. through its disinterested representatives, would never have nominated him. He never could have been the candidate without the mollitying influence of money and the mellowing is fluence of whisky. He goes into effice, if elected, without respousibility, and administers the office to please the boys, whom he has whooped, and who consider it a debt of gratitude to whoop him. His administration is a his duties.

Therefore we are opposed to the primary here and now. Therefore the honest and honorable and disinterested senti- litical rights that the white man has." ment of the party is opposed to the primary. The man who should be nomispring, we believe, would be deteated. The men whom the city would recognize as improvements on the present incumbents will not go into the contest of a primary.

This is the feeling of the party, and the party committee know it as well as we do. What will the committee do about it? We believe they want to do the will of the party. And what is the will of the party? It is that some plan be devised by which men may be nominated for office in this city who will be representative men.

But what shall be the plan? A delegate convention. And how should the delegates be chosen? By the very method by which juries are chosen to dispense justice between man and man. Put the names of a number of good Republican citizens in a box or hat, and draw out the none but names of unexceptionable Republicans - honorable, incorruptible citizens-to draw from, how could it be possible to fail of getting an honorable, incorruptible delegate convention, that would pominate candidates for the party without

tear or tayor? Why should there be any hesitance in the adoption of this plan? It is fair to everybody, it is perfectly practicable, and it could not be perverted. It might be objected that it would not express the serve to sink to rise no more. choice of this or that ward. That is so; but it would leave it to representative men from all the wards to express the choice of the Republican party of the whole city. It that is not what we want, then we don't want anything at all.

In the light of public sentiment, the committee have a very simple duty. Let when a colored man was the prosecutor, them decide that a caucus shall be held in and he thinks Mr. Gazaway "does himself each ward; that it shall be duly adver- a great injustice in manifesting any distised so that every citizen who desires can pleasure on that account." "Especially attend it; that the caucus shall app int a 80," says the Judge, "when it is borne in committee of three or four to report a list mind that the Rev. Mr. Gazaway was repof names of two or three times the number resented in the case by two colored men, of delegates to be appointed; that these both of whom have testified, and will names, it accepted by the cancus, shall be again, that throughout the case I neither written on septrate tickets and put in a did nor said anything whatever that was, box or hat; that a person designated by or could be in the slightest degree, disre-

the caucus shall draw out a number of spectful or offensive to the colored peo tickets equal to the number of delegates to which the ward is entitled, and that the persons whose names are found on the tickets shall be the delegates of that ward.

This would make an unpledged and unpacked convention, which would be truly representative of the Republican party of the city. It would be apt to nominate a ticket that could be elected, and that would be a credit to the party and a credit to Springfield.

JUDGE FORAKER AND THE COLORED VOTERS OF SPRINGFIELD.

Judge Joseph B. Foraker has been prominently mentioned as a proper person to renowinate as the Republican candidate tor the office of governor. He made many strong friends during his canvass, two years ago, and showed such good runing qualities that it was quite natural that his friends should wish to put him on the track again, at a time when there would be a good prospect of his election. The owners of the GLOBE-REPUBLIC were strong friends of the judge, when he made the canvass before, and are still his friends, but we feel that, in so important a matter as the selection of a standard-bearer for the Republican party, in the great state of Ohio, at such a time as this, all the elements which would be likely to contribute to success or defeat, should be carefully considered. For this reason we undertook to ascertain, fairly and without prejudice, whether, if Judge Foraker were renominated there would be any formidable disaffection in the ranks of the colored men, who objected to him, two years ago, on account of the part he took in the Gazaway case. The result of our investigations showed that his renomination would cause decided dissatisfaction, not only in this city where Eva Gazaway was shut out of the Shaffer street school, but in Cincinnati, in Columbus, and elsewhere; and this proving to be the fact, it became a question with us and with others whether it would be wise to take the risks apparently involved in

the nomination. Still we have wished to treat Judge Foraker fairly and even generously, and we have before us a long private letter from his pen, written to Mr. S. E. Huffman, a prominent colored man of this city, which letter was given by Mr. Huffman to us for publication in the GLOBE-REPUBLIC, and which we intended to give in tull. But before it could possibly have appeared in our columns the matter of the letter

appeared entire in the columns of the Cincinnati Commercial Gazette, baving been furnished to that paper, undoubtedly, by the author. And as the letter was directed to Mr. Huffman, and was his property, it seems to us that it was an act of bad faith on the part of the Judge to procure its publication in a Cincinnati paper, before Mr. Huffman had been consulted. statement of its points will serve our own purpose and give to our readers all they will trobubly care to see

Judge Foraker states, first, what is quite true, that he has "always been a most rad-

ical and uncompromising Republican." The Judge further states that, when only ; 16 years of age he enlisted as a private in the Union army and served with his regiment for three years, or until the close of

the war. So far, so good, and very good. During the canvass of 1883 some of the letters the Judge wrote when in the army were published, without his conwhoop, and the party that has elected him sent, but from one of these he gives the is ashamed of his whooping discharge of following extract: "The war ought not to stop until slavery is abolished and every colored son is made a citizen, and is given precisely the same civil and po-

Again, in 1867, when it was proposed to amend the constitution of Ohio by striking nated by a primary in Springfield this out the word "white" he reminds us of the fact that he took an active part in supporting the amendment.

The Judge refers to the old falsehood to the effect that he left the University at Delaware, Ohio, because a colored man was admitted to the institution, and conclusively retutes it, as he had frequently

The Judge quotes as follows, from a speech made by him, in 1874, in Cincin-

The object of the civil rights bill is to prevent masked marauders from burning pegro school-houses, shooting negro school teachers, and keeping this innocent and inoffensive people in a state of terror, which retards their development and corrupts and demoralizes society and politics in a hundred ways. And t is right, and the Republican party is for it

because it is right. Wh-n in Columbus the other day, I stood in our C-pit I building and looked with adniring gaze upon that magnificent painting, names of the delegates at a venture. With | which sdores its walls, of "Perry's Victory on the Lake." There, in the midst of the deathstorm of that terrible conflict, as gallant looking as any one of the brave faces surrounding the Commodore, is a full-blooded representa give of the African race. And thus it has always been since our government was tounded, on land and on sea, in adversity and prosperity, through peace and through war, this race has been ever present with us, and never ouce has its tath faltered, is devotion lagged,

or its courage tailed. They have justly earned their citiz nahip, and they have carned it in such a way as that for us not to protect them in it would be the asest ingravitude and wrong-ingratitude and wrong for which the Nation would de-

Judge Foraker then alludes to the Gazaway case, in which he detended Major White, our superintendent of schools, whoas the agent of our school board, refused Eva Gazaway admittance to the Shaffer street school, claiming that he had a right, as a lawyer, to defend a white man, even

These are the points of Judge Foraker's etter, and we have no disposition to try o prove that they are not well made. We did not assert that the Judge had done wrong in any instance, or that he was not in all respects a most worthy man, but it was our purpose to discover whether, it he vere renominated, the placing him at the head of the Republican column would not develop a formidable opposition among a class of men who are always strongly Republican. The results of our work are already well known to our readers; and it may as well be understood, in connection with this, that the friends of the Second Amendment who were displeased because of Judge Foraker's gratuitous assertion, in 1883, that he should vote "for neither amendment" are still in the same state of

That all colored men in this city are not opposed to Judge Foraker's re-nomination, is shown, however, by the fact that at a meeting, at which about 25 colored persons were present, held in this city on the evening of February 3d-Mr. George W. Leach acting chairman, and Mr. Charles W. Revnolds officiating as secretary, and at which meeting Judge Foraker's letter was read the resolutions appended were "unanimously and rapturously" passed:

Resolved. That the foregoing letter of ludge J. B. Foraker is a complete, manly, and satisfactory answer to, and retutation of the insidious implication of his untriendliness to the colored people, and of the malicious alsehoods of his political enemies.

Resolved. That it is the sense of this meet ing that Judge Foraker is the friend of the colored people, a genuine Republican, and en-tirely worthy our fullest confidence and cordial Resolved, That Judge Foraker's letter and

h se resolutions be given to the public through the GLOBE-REPUBLIC. The State Journal insinuates that the monstrous schoolbook concern of Van

Antwerp, Bragg & Co. owns a large block

of Commercial-Gazette stock. A New Plan.

To the Editor of the Globe-Republic: We wish to suggest a new plan for selecting candidates for the spring election, which

we think admirable. Let the central committee consult with their constituents, and then select three representative Republicans from each ward in the city to act with them in selecting double the number of names of prominent Republicans in each ward necessary as delegates in the convention. Then put all names on slips of paper, and draw half of them as delegates and the balance as alternates. Number them as they are drawn out so that No. 1 alternate can act for No. 1 delegate in his absence.

For example, we will suppose the Third ward has twenty-five delegates. The central committee, together with the three citizens selected by them, will select fifty good Republicans and draw from this fifty twentyfive, numbering them as they come out, 1, 2, 3, etc. When twenty-five are drawn, they shall be the delegates. Then draw the balance, numbering them as alternates, No. 1 It is not now necessary that we give the alternate to act in the absence of No. 1 deleate, and so on.

> We can see no objection to this plan. It will avoid all scheming and buying, and will give us good representative men in the co vention. It divides the responsibility with the central committee, which is desir-

Let us have a square deal and we shall have a Republican administration in our city. We have given it away before: let us not give it away again. Now is the time to ac: AN OLD REPERLICAN

The Fighting Ships of the Future. The London Post protests strongly against building any more iron-clads It enumerates the disadvantages en tailed on the British navy by the application of armor-plates to the sides or batteries of line-of-battle (or fighting) shins as follows: 1. The expense of iron or steel armor adequate to resist the ever-increasing power of artillery is simply monstrous. 2. All fire from shipboard is known to be more or less naccurate, and the chances of a ship being struck in a vital part are very small indeed. 3. But if the armorplating of a ship's battery or turret be struck, and if it not be wholly imper-vious to the shell striking it, the effect of the blow is enhanced, and the shield actually becomes an instrument for rendering the blow more deadly to the gunners behind it. 4. A ship has a certain tonnage displacement, accord-ing to which her weights have to be arranged. Hence, every ounce of armor weight decreases the gun weight or coal weight that she can carry. 5. Iron-clad fighting ships are necessarily of such a prodigious size that to possess a numerous navy and to conduct a great naval war on the principles that must be followed if were to maintain a dominant position on the seas, that is as a war of aggression, is a financial im-6. It is almost certain that the bulk of the educated naval opinion of the present day favors the view that the skillful use of the ram will be the guiding object in future engagements. Now, a modern iron-clad is about as handy an instrument for use in ramming maneuvers as-well, let us say an old cow at a pump. 7. Next to the ram the torpedo, or torpedo vessel, is probably the most efficient naval fightng weapon. But an enormous ironclad is singularly open to attacks from torpedoes, and its size gives it no particular advantage in directing such attacks. 8. The great size, draught, and eost of iron-clads inevitably reduce the teeling which should be uppermost in any captain's mind, that he 'can go anywhere and do anything' with his ship. In lact, it renders him cautious-a deadly quality for naval What, then, should we substiminds. tute for these gigantic armored floating machines? To us it appears that the type of first-class fighting ship which most nearly meets t e requirements of of the day is as follows: An unarmored corvette without sails, of two thousand to four thousand tons displacement, possessing good sea qualities, an armament of maximum weight and power, and an underwater steel protecting deck, great capacity of coal stowage candiness to ditties for ramming and torpedoing, as much speed as can be given her. Such vessels would cost comparatively small sums, and we

Omar D. Conger, the Senator from Michigan, according to the Washington correspondent of the New York Mail, aiways appears on the Senate floor in a swallow-tail coat and a low-cut vest, and he makes his watch-chain shake and his swallow-tails quiver with the vehemence of his gestures. He has # metallic voice, allied to a slight nasal twang, but his sentences are well put and some of his periods are full of po-

could maintain many squadrons of

The Wearing of the Beard.

It is not only within the memory of the "oldest inhabitant," but of persons of mature life, that a beard upon the face was not only unfashionable, but a sign of mental weakness of "crank iness," more noticeable a great deal than a man is nowadays with long curly hair falling to his shoulders.

In the popular prints, such as those of the American authors-Washington Irving, Cooper and others; pictures of the American Senate, with portraits of Clay, Webster, Calhoun, Cass and their contemporaries t e absence of beards and mustaches is quite marked to the eves of one accustomed to the hirsute ashion of to-day. The mustache was especially obnox-

ious; on a clergyman, an abomination. No minister could have had or kept a pulpit with such an ornament on his face. On the face of a layman it was considered effeminate and dandifiedthe type of what are now known as "dudes." "If you ever come into my house wearing a mustache when you grow up," said a gentleman to his pephew, then beardless by nature instead of art, "I will turn you out of But by the time the boy was able to produce a mustache the edict against them had been annulled and had become quite common. A few abolitionists and Spiritualists wore ong beards, but the most allowed on the face was a neat tuft of whiskers just below the ear, like that which Vice-President Hendricks still exhibits.

A curious relic of those days is to be found on a tombstone in Worcester County, Massachusetts, at the grave of man who died in 1873, aged 84 years. On the obverse of his monument may be read the words: "Persecuted for wearing his beard." If the traditions about his life and experiences are trust worthy, no martyr ever suffered much more for his fondest religious belief than "Old Jew Palmer," did for hi beard. He was not an "old Jew" at all, but was called so fifty years ago on account of his long and venerable beard. He was looked upon as a monster and fiend, and his

used to frighten children with. Everybody else was shaved clean; so he was hooted at in the streets, talked about in the country store, bullied by his neighbors, wrestled with by the elergyman, in the vain hope that he would consent to follow Samson's example and "be as other men" by hav-

ing his bair cut. Once four men arrived with shears, laid violent hands on him for the purpose of removing the obnoxious pendage whether or no. He struggled against his fate, but was nearly overpowered, when he drew his jack-knife and freed himself by stabbing two of

his assailants in the legs. For refusing to pay the fine impos he remained in jail over a year, but was finally released.

His wearing a beard was probably not his only, even if his chief, offense. He was a violent anti-slavery man, and believed in total abstinence, so that his beard was partly a pretext for his treatment. His refusal to furnish liguor to his men in the hay field also made him very unpopular. And a good deal of light is thrown upon the liquor question of that time by a mother's refusal on this account to let her boy work for him. "He is too mean to allow the boys a little liquor." she said.

The wearing of the beard itself in those days, although considered barbarous and outlandish, was generally the mode of a broad protest against the whole established order of things; whether it was slavery, liquor drinking or male suffrage. The long hair and beard were the reforms which their wearers advocated-what the red flag is to communism, or the "wearing of the green" to frish independence. - Detroit Free Press.

A Mexican Flitting.

You should see a Mexican family en voyage at the end of harvest. Leading the burro van is the sub-youth of the household. He is discontented because his eldest brother has gone to the Pescado races; but on the out quite silently-on the shanks and other visible parts of the two grain submerged burros he is driving. A rod or two rearward follows the matron-astride. A baby, eloquent with the mystery and milk-famine of the occasion, is tightly muffled to her tack in a blanket, whence the ample folds of which its unarticulated protestations but faintly issue. Clinging be hind are the little boy and girl, bearing, with compressed lips and heroic halfgasps, the pain of their unaccustomed sitting place-for they are "the little man and woman of the family' know! In her left hand this lady carries a parasol; in her right a wellsharpened prod of hard wood with which she nickingly touches up a sore place on the burro's right shoulder. Her feet are tied into the straps of the saddle-the stirrups being too long-and with her heavy, buckskin-bandaged shanks-which show short and are soshe fearlessly thumps the side of the burro until he groans and staggersbut patiently keeps his accustomed pace. Next—the old man! His burro s loaded with household paraphernalia. Among these, a cat, sewn up saintight in a cotton bag, head protruding, ears laid and eye-whites active, yowland hisses as she swings along, balancing the family eagle on the other side

This gentleman, like the cat, is "done and resentful. He continually pecks and snaps his beak at his own reflection in the brass kettle overhead, transferring these attentions to the old man when the latter approaches to maul the burro, or varying them by nipping his animate but thick-skinned conveyance. The old man is the liveliest member of the party. Listen to

him a moment: "Tsuk-tsuk suk-suk"-(that means get along lively). "Sha a a" (mind now). "Stop eating, will you? No? Very well, then?" Whack! "Suk suk -what are you about now? O yes! very well!" Whack-bang - "there, now!" "What, at it again? Wa pa "What, at it again? Wa na ni!" (just wait). Whack-bang, whack —"aha! hum!" The old man, still jog--"aha! hum!" ging along, breathes himself, having whack-banged with all his muscle. Of this lull the burro takes advantage which shortly reanimates the old boy. "So-ho!" he exclaims. "You cause of cogitation!" Whack "You slave of faggots"-whack-"You anger of the gods"-bang-"Insect-long-eared tur-tie-take that!"- whackity-whack-"and that!" Bang. The last blow, hitting the gambol joint of the jack, causes him to twist out of the trail with his hind feet and progress sidewise. "Here, now!" shouts his persecutor, as he skips around—quite nimbly for his age -toward the head of the brute, "get in there, you one-eyed, worm-t-aced breeder of vermin, get in, I say! ' and cuffity-cuff goes the stick down on the ong, flopping ears of the donkey. And thus things go on to the end of the

twenty-five miles. The story is told of one old fellow who, in administering condign (?) punishment to his burro, missed his and knocked out the brains of his faexcitement he killed the cat, broke a couple of water-jars, and ended up by murdering the donkey.—Frank Curl-

Taere is an incubating establishment n Albany, N. Y., which has turned out 4,000 chickens since October, when it began running. About 125 dozen eggs are used weekly. When the chickens arrive at a weight of 1} pounds they

The English Language Good Enough.

"If Brudder Shindig Watkins am in de hall to-night he will please step dis way," said Brother Gardner, as every-body except Bed-Rock Taylor drew in

his feet and ceased coughing.

Brother Watkins had jammed himself into the northwest corner and was rubbing down a bunion with a fragment of grindstone, but he slipped on his shoes and made his way to the President's desk with a look of keen ex-

pectancy on his face. Brudder Watkins," continued the President, "about a y'ar ago I had a few words to say to Clarified Davis on the subjeck of langwidge. I now want to spoke to you indiwidually. On seberal different occashuns I has heard you wind up an observashun wide cum

dig solis. Has you got any diggin' to "N-no, sah." "Ain't gwine to dig a cellar or a

well? "No, sah." "Do you know anybody named

Solis?'

"I reckon not, sah." "Den why did you call on Solis to cum an' dig?" "I dunno.

"Um! On odder occasions, Brudder Watkins, I has heard you speak of aqua pura. Has you much of a winter's stock on hand?" "I-I-no, sah." "Dat's too bad! I war' gwine to buy

Brudder Watkins, what did you mean one day las' week when you told Giveadam Jones dat you felt en dishabille?" "I doan' remember, sah."
"Doan', eh! Doan' happen to hev any en dishabille in your pocket to-

ton or so of you. All out, eh? Now,

night, do you?" No. sah. "Dat's sad-werry sad! At de oyster pa'ty de odder ebenin' you told de widder Callforth dat you nebber went out nights widout your similia, simili-

bus curanter wid you. How many times does it shoot, Brudder Watkins? "I-I dunno, sah. "Which pocket do you car'y it in?"

"None of 'em. "Brudder Watkins, look me in de eft eye! De man who has looked in at de back doah of a college am not speshually called upon to give de fack An', too, de English langwidge away. am so plain an' easy dat anybody kin make hisself understood widout breaking his back. When de President of a Republic like dis sends fo'th an annual message in sich simple English dat skule boys kin swaller ebery word, dar hain't much call fur de likes of us to stand on de hind platform of a street yar an' call out: 'Ad interim amicus umani generis ante belium comme je We know it without his givin hisself away.

"Take yer seat, Brudder Watkins, an' let me hope dat you will hencefo'th use de langwidge of de kentry in impartin' de infurmashun dat you went to bed wid cold feet an' got up wid a back ache. If you war' publishin' a cheap arternoon paper, for circulashun among people who had spent years at college, it might do to frow Greek and Latin in your editorials, but in yer present condishun you kin git trusted fur bacon i de English langwidge, an' pay when de bill am made out in de same. Free Press Lime Kiln Club.

The Masher Twenty Years Ago. Fifteen or twenty years ago the stage masher was as big a nuisance as he is to-day, although not so numerous, as his opportunities were not so great. I well remember one who was one night made the victim of several practica jokes, gotten up at the hands of "Props," and aided and abetted by the stage hands.

The masher was the son of a wealth lawyer, and was dead gone on pretty little Katie Mayhew, then in her teens. He was heartily despised by all the 'supers." not because he was dangling on the skirts of Miss Mayhew, for we vere all in love with her, but because ne wore such nice clothes and was able to purchase jewelry and bouquets and we were not. I think one of the hap piest moments of my boyhood days was when she asked me to accompany her home after the first act one night she being indisposed. I must have grown at least two inches that night.

As I have previously remarked, this masher was despised by us, and most of all the Props. Mr. Masher used to get behind the curtain on any and every occasion that presented itself, and when he did he was made the victim of some practical joke, generally gotten up by he Props.

One night I think we overdid the business, as we ruined his suit of clothes and almost broke his neck. On this occasion he had been in the wings about five minutes, waiting for Miss M. to appear from the dressing room, when Props espied him. The latter picked up a piece of set rock, went to the property-room, gave it a fresh coat of paint, and then, walking hurriedly by where Mr. Masher was standing managed to transfer the paint to the back of his stylish coat. The paint was white, the coat was black, and the results accordingly. The "accident' was not noticed by the masher, as he had become used to being jolted about by the supers and actors, and he was soon the object of sly winks and smile among the regulars on the stage.

The amusement procoked by the joke ncited Props to another attempts, which was successful, although it was almost the means of causing the masher's death. Props conceived the idea of etting him down one of the traps, and, selecting the one at the extreme upper end of the stage behind the last run (if being a double one about five feet long), ne opened it and placed a mattress at the bottom to catch his victim.

When all was in readiness one of the supers to inform Mr. Masher that Miss M. wished to see him at the other side of the stage. He started to comply with all haste. Love lent swiftness to his feet, and a moment afterward fear lent strength to his voice. It was very dark behind the last run of flats, but he found the trap, nevertheless, and with an unearthly shrick he sunk down, down, until he struck the mattress, a distance of only four feet.

Did you ever fall in the dark? Yes? Well, then you know how it is. The trap was quickly closed by myself and another boy, and when the stage manager came back to see what was the matter all was regular and quiet as the

I never did learn how the masher found his way out of the pit, as the ony exit was through a narrow door that led into the back vard, which was always kept closed unless one of the traps were in use, but I suppo e Props had arranged to let him out We did not see his highness behind the scenes again for some time, and ever afterward he gave us all a wide birth.

The Brazilian law of 1871 provides

that all children born to slave mothers shall be free, but cannot obtain their freedom until they are 21 years old, and must serve their mother's owner vorite eagle. He then and there made until that time. Consequently, chilaclean sweep of the business. In his dren are worked to death; and only a small proportion of them live to secure their freedom, A traveler says there "never was a nation on the globe in which slaves were treated with more diabolical crueity than they are to-day in the coffee producing provinces of Brazil. The punishments practiced are simply barbarous." There are still 1,200,000 slaves in the empire. In two strong that all the slaves have been freed. provinces abolition sentiment is so

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Bilious symptoms invariably arise from indigestion, such as furred tongue, vomiting of bile, giddiness, sick headache, irregular bowels. The liver secretes the bile and acts like a filter or sieve, to cleanse impurities of the blood. By irregularity in its action or suspensions of its functions, the bile is liable to overflow into the blood, causing jaundice, sallow complexion, yellow eyes, bilious diarrhœa, a languid, weary feeling and many other distressing symptoms. Bilious-ness may be properly termed an affection of the liver, and can be thoroughly cured by the grand regulator of the liver and biliary organs, BURDUCK BLOOD BITTERS. Act upon the stomach, bowels and liver, making healthy bile and pure blood, and opens the culverts and sluiceways for the outlet of disease. Sold everywhere and guaranteed to cure.



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LEGAL.

Notice is hereby given that the city of Spring-field, Ohio, will offer for sale to the highest and best bidder at the Council Chamber in said city en Tuesday, the 24th day of February, A. D. 1885, as 8 o'clock p. m., the bonds of said city to the amount of three thousand dollars (\$3,000) dollars; said bonds to be of the denomination of \$1,000 each, to bear 6 per cent, per annum interest, psychiesemi-annually, at the office of the City Treasury, in this city, or at the Importers and Traders' National Path in New York City, at the spiton of the holder thereof, on the first days of March and September in each year until the payment of the principal thereof. Said bonds to be coupon bonds, and to be issued for the purpose of obtaining the means for the construction of the main sewer on Limestone street, and the branches to same on and to be issued for the purpose of obtaining the means for the construction of the main sewer on Limestone street, and the branches to same on Hice street, Kizer street, and Grand avenue, in Taylor street sewer district or sewer district No. 3. Said bonds to be due and payable the list day of September, 1980, and when seld are to betaken and paid for by the purchaser thereof, at the office of the City Treasury in this city within fifteen (15) days from the day of sale.

Bids for the porchase of said bonds may be fled in writing with the City Clerk at any time prior to the time above named for the sale of said bonds, and bids, either verbal or in writing, will be received by said Council on said 24th day of February, at So'clock p. m., when all bids will be considered by the City Council, and said bonds will be sold at not less than par value and accrued interest, subject to the cenditions heretofore est forth, to the highest and best bidder.

By order of Council.

J. S. SHEWALTER, City Clerk.

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